

## The Washington Times

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### NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of November was as follows:  
November 1-30, 1910. 1,177,148  
Daily average for the month, 39,248

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of November was 945,212, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for November to have been 36,354.

### Sunday.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of November was as follows:  
November 1-4, 1910. 29,663  
November 11-14, 1910. 27,611  
Total for the month, 115,885  
Sunday average for the month, 28,971

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of November was 122,961, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during November, shows the net Sunday average for November to have been 30,740.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Persons returning to the city may obtain prompt and satisfactory delivery of The Washington Times to their homes or offices by notifying this office. The Times will be delivered at the rate of 10 cents a month or 7 cents a week. Send postal or telephone circulation department, Main 3266.

### THE DEATH OF MRS. MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

The death of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the head of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, removes from the world one of the strongest characters of the last half century, but at the same time a character that will always remain more or less of a mystery.

That Mrs. Eddy was possessed of power—whether mental or spiritual—must be admitted when one contemplates the far-reaching and remarkable religious organization which she built up. What this power was it is likely will never be definitely determined.

Mrs. Eddy was not a woman of particularly broad or strong intellect. She was not a woman of commanding personality. Judged from orthodox standards she possessed no characteristics to which could be attributed the institution which has been created under her direction. But the institution is there. It stands today—and has stood for twenty-five years—a church with thousands of faithful followers and with millions of dollars in property. The extent to which Mrs. Eddy was responsible for it will always be a question for dispute. The stability of its position in the religious world can be determined only by the future. But at her death it cannot be denied that Mrs. Eddy wielded a powerful influence over the enormous number of highly intelligent, cultured people who comprise her following, and that her church has become a force that must be recognized.

The world is speculating today over the future of the Christian Science church. Without Mrs. Eddy it will stand or fall, will it go forward or backward? Perhaps when time answers this question we will be able to explain the power and work of Mrs. Eddy. For the immediate future, there can be no question of the course of the church. It will go ahead. Probably no private business in the United States is more effectively organized than the First Church of Christ, Scientist. It is in the hands of strong men and women. For the present, at least, it will move forward with the same smoothness, regularity, and effectiveness that marked its course when Mrs. Eddy was alive.

### SCIENCE ENROACHING UPON THE DOMAIN OF FAITH.

Peary's discovery of the North Pole has not proved an unmixing blessing. If he had failed to penetrate the vast wilderness of ice and snow, then doubtless we would have been spared the present attack on Santa Claus. But Peary's failure to report aught of this

dear old man, of his habits, of his home life, of his work shop, of the inimitable Dunder and Blitzen, has given rise to grave suspicion in many serious minds of the Reality of Santa Claus. Hence the movement to oust him and substitute a more authenticated personage, such as Benjamin Franklin.

If Peary's journeyings in the Far North should cast one iota of suspicion upon the existence of our annual fire-hearth guest, we shall greatly regret that the North Pole was ever discovered. Who, may we ask, would trade that dear old figure, a creature of flesh and blood, pulsating with all the fine fire of genuine humanity, for a latitudinal and longitudinal cake of ice?

We managed for a great many centuries to get along without the North Pole, and the knowledge that we hadn't the North Pole has never yet kept the smile of wonder joy from the face of a child. Would we manage as well in the centuries to come without Santa Claus? Who that has a child's heart, the possession of which means that we can never grow old, would surrender it merely for a scientifically demonstrated fact that the polar region is too bleak and cold to support human life for any lengthy period?

We cast no stones at Benjamin Franklin nor again at the scientists, but the human heart was beating stoutly long before the human brain began to formulate life's axioms. We are unwilling to submit this Santa Claus issue to the referendum unless children of all ages and sizes from three to ninety-three (for the grown old children are among the dearest) are given the privilege of registering and voting. No, Mr. Peary, you give us too little for that which your discovery would take away.

### A GLIMPSE OF THE INTIMATE LIFE OF KINGS.

A faithful photograph of the sleeping room of little King Manuel, as published in the current issue of Harper's Weekly, overthrows some of the illusions we have had as to the intimate life of kings.

The camera permits us to view the tumbled hound just as he left it when he made his getaway, about two jumps ahead of the popular uprising. The royal garments are strewn about the room just as if he had drowsily discarded them after a jovial evening at the club. The sword, apparently, was able to stand up straight, but his increased trousers are thrown across the arm of the chair with a reckless abandon which argue that the groom of the bedchamber is purely a fictitious person. His military cape looks as though the cat had slept on it. The only evidence of royalty is the indication that he had an extra pair of suspenders.

And yet the imagination of an envious world has pictured even the common or garden king with half a dozen valets to relieve him of his uniform after a hard day's reigning. There was an assistant to put away the crown in cotton batting and another to take the buttons out of the royal shirt. There was a masseur of state and a steward of the hot bath and a duke's younger brother to hold the pale lavender pajamas. The codded monarch had nothing to do except to close his own eyes, the sartorial debris was trundled away to be creased and scented for another hard day's work on the throne.

But this disordered chamber of the little Manuel thrusts upon one the cruel conviction that he had to undress himself, turn out the light with his own anointed hand, and feel his way to bed just like the rest of mortals. Thus another cherished fancy is dispelled.

These intimate details, seen in "that fierce light which beats upon a throne," reconciles our common humanity to the democratic fashion of going to bed undisturbed by the fear of being waked up by means of artillery fire.

### THE SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

How cumbersome and unresponsive is our parliamentary system is illustrated with peculiar effectiveness in the circumstances which surround the opening of the last session of the Sixty-first Congress. Although it is on the whole probably the best system ever devised for putting into effect the will of a great community, it is certainly by no means perfect.

A popular branch which has been rejected by the country, whose mandate has expired, and which at best has small service to render the country, is now in session, and will continue for several months to wield the legislative authority that is vested in the one body directly chosen by the people. The new Congress cannot meet before March 4, and barring an extraordinary session will not meet till a year hence.

It is a condition which peculiarly encourages excesses of partisan zeal and effort. Inevitably, in such circumstances, the party whose retirement is slated, so far as the House is concerned, may be expected to do whatever is in its power to embarrass the new House soon to come into office.

Likewise, the party which is today the minority, but which a few months hence will be the majority, must just as confidently be credited with willingness to play politics rather than statesmanship, to hamper and further discredit the outgoing party, and to make the session barren of accomplishment.

The short sessions of Congress have become notoriously ineffective occasions for useful public service. Of necessity they are mainly given over to passing the supply bills. The possibility of filibustering to death any other than routine legislation is sufficient to prevent the most efficient and well-intentioned legislators from bending their best efforts to doing things.

In a time when partisanship is at a low ebb in the nation, when party names mean little to people at large, when results are far more eagerly sought than party advantage, it would be a notable, even a historic thing, if the members on both sides of the party line might now agree to lay aside partisanship and go to work with earnest purpose to do the things the country wants done. There are plenty of things on which parties are not divided, the doing of which the country would applaud.

It is so easy under our Congressional organization to waste time and fritter away effort that a patriotic service could be accomplished if Republicans and Democrats would unite now to conserve the opportunity for real work. No party need fear to open the way by which another party may get some credit with the people. The people do not care much which party does the business. They want the business done, and will not be wanting in ability to recognize or willingness to recognize the men who may be big and broad enough to get away from the pettiness of party play and perform some real services.

The attorney who guaranteed to produce Belle Elmore before November 24 has administered a severe jar to that old theory about the smartness of a Philadelphia lawyer.

A wireless from Danville announces that Uncle Joe's horns have been carefully done up in moth balls and left at home this session.

There's a question, however, whether Dr. Cook will be able to cash in as effectively on his confession as he did on his discovery.

After March 4 the favorite poem of a lot of members will be, "And those that now make merry in the room we left."

Don't forget that on a day like today the early shopper has the stores almost to herself.

The trouble with us, says Oscar Hammerstein, is that we don't spell "art" with a capital.

It is said Princeton is getting peevish over the discovery that it's lost a mighty good president.

The hobble skirt justifies itself on a windy day, anyway.

Seventeen shopping days to Christmas!

### What's on the Program in Washington Today

Mass meeting under auspices of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, Public Library, Mt. Vernon square, 8 p. m.

Illustrated talk on "China and the United States," auspices of the Men's Club of the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, 8:30 p. m.

North Washington Citizens' Association, party ball of the Church of the Advent, Second and U streets northwest, 8:30 p. m.

Meeting of board of directors of the Board of Trade, board rooms, 4:15 p. m.

Meeting of the directors of the Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, Carroll Institute, 8 p. m.

Public service under direction of Hope Lodge, No. 20, F. A. A. M., North Capitol Street M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Federation of Laymen, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.

Election of officers in the following Masonic lodges: Potomac, No. 5; Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Anacostia, No. 1; and Pentapolis, No. 23.

Elks' Fall Festival, 919 H street northwest.

### Amusements.

National-Ethel Barrymore, in "Milk and Honey," 8:15 p. m.

Belasco-Marie Cahill, in "Judy Foy," 8:20 p. m.

Columbia—"The Country Boy," 8:15 p. m.

Columbia-Burton Holmes lecture, 4:20 p. m.

## MORE LAME DUCKS THAN PARTY JOBS

What to Do With November's Brood of Cripples Taft's Worry.

### SOME WILL RETIRE IN GOOD STANDING

Some Will Be Looked After and Others Will Continue to Nurse Their Afflictions.

Not the least of the problems which will confront President Taft during the next few months will be as to disposition of the enormous brood of "lame ducks," which was hatched at the Congressional election November 8, and at various times in the Senatorial contests throughout the country within the past few months.

Not in many years have so many prominent members of Congress been retired to private life. Many of the Republicans who have been defeated since President Taft took office are anxious to remain in public life, and since their constituents will that they cease drawing pay from Congress at the rate of \$7,500 a year, to say nothing of stationery accounts and mileage allowances, and from Washington, they would like to attach themselves to the payroll in other branches of the Government service.

This will involve a difficult matter to retiring members of the Senate who stand with the old guard. This friendly interest which enables former Senator Hemenway, of Indiana, to continue at his old Senatorial salary as an outside member of the Committee on Public Expenditures, which was organized at the last session of Congress.

### Loaded Down With Them.

The National Monetary Commission is so loaded down with "lame-duck" material that after March 4 former members of Congress will be in the majority, among them being Senators Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Burrows, of Michigan; Hale, of Maine; Secretary Knox, former Senator Teller, and Senator Money, who will be succeeded on March 4 by William Sharp Williams, of the House side of the Capitol. Representative James A. Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, will have the indorsement of nearly every member of the majority in the House to place him in the Government service he may desire. Mr. Tawney was defeated at the primaries last September after serving for eighteen years. He abandoned his law practice many years ago in order to devote his entire time to the Appropriations Committee. Democrats and Republicans alike expect Mr. Tawney to be elected to Congress two years hence, but they want him taken care of in the interval, and because of his ability as a business man and also because of his intimate knowledge of the Government's expenditures it is believed he would make himself invaluable to President Taft in the present campaign for economy.

### Senator Lodge's Future.

If Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, is defeated for re-election next January it is regarded as almost certain that he will be sent to the court of St. James as ambassador from the United States to England. Whitelaw Reid, the present ambassador, is believed to have been slated for re-election almost from the beginning of the Taft Administration. This was made evident when the President offered Charles W. Eliot, a former president emeritus of Harvard University, to be re-elected November 8 by Representative Gilbert M. Hitchcock, one of the members of Congress who is expected to remain in Washington and yet earn his living without contending as a servant of Uncle Sam. Mr. Eliot is slated for the presidency of a bank in this city and is expected to take up his new life shortly after he retires on March 4.

Representative Henry Sherman Bonnell, of Illinois, who was defeated for re-election by an insurgent, is believed to be ambitious to enter the diplomatic service or some other place equally attractive. Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is practically a resident of Washington, and has a farm down in Virginia. He is one of the prominent members who went down to defeat and for whom President Taft is expected to find pleasant berth in the Government service. Senator Carter of Montana is a prominent figure in the "lame duck" brigade, and thus far he has not been placed on the Senate payroll as compensation for his defeat. He has been mentioned for membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Supreme Court, and as a possible successor to Postmaster General Hitchcock, but it is not believed he will get any of these places and that it will be up to the Senate to take care of him by putting him on the Montana payroll. There are a number of other lame ducks who are on the lookout for jobs, of which there will not be enough to go round.

### American Roadmakers Convene at Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—Delegates from many States arrived today to take part in the seventh annual convention of the American Roadmakers' Association, which opens in this city tomorrow. The convention, it is expected, will be the largest of its kind ever held in the United States, and the speakers who will be heard during the three days' session will include many of the most able road builders, engineers and other men who have taken up the crusade for improved highways.

### Concert Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, at Stanley Hall, at 3:30 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMAN, Director.

### PROGRAM.

Overture—"La Reine d'un Jour" Adam  
Romance—"Claire de Lune" Thome  
Selection—"Carmen" Elzet  
Characteristic—"A Ducky's Jam-boree" Puerner  
Waltz suite—"Youthful Fancies" Dell'oro  
"The Star-Spangled Banner"

## Capital Tales

### Hatchet Buried.

The hatchet was buried temporarily today, when Senator Cummins, the insurgent leader of the Senate, escorted his new colleague, the Hon. Lafayette Young, to the desk to receive the oath of office.

Senator Cummins and Mr. Young have been bitter political enemies. One is progressive to the last degree, while the other is a stand-patter, than whom none in the country stands more pat. But this wide difference in political character will not lead the senior Iowa Senator to follow the precedent set by former Senator Berry of Arkansas, who refused to accompany Senator Clark, of that State, to the presence of the Vice President for the little ceremony.

These two Arkansians had been personal as well as political enemies. They neither forgave nor forgot, and when the new member asked his colleague to escort him to the front, Senator Berry curtly declined. Then Senator Clark made the same request of half dozen other Democrats. They, too, declined, and it ended by his going forward for the oath alone.

When Senator La Follette came to Washington, his arch enemy and colleague, Senator Spooner, was yet in the Senate. These two statesmen were as wide apart as two Iowans now. A row was looked for and nobody believed Spooner would present the new arrival.

### Virginia's Record.

Virginia enjoys the unique distinction of having the oldest Democratic Senator and the oldest Democratic Representative, from the standpoint of consecutive service, of any State in the Union. Senator Thomas S. Martin and Representative W. A. Jones of the First Virginia district are the Old Dominion's veteran statesmen.

The senior Senator from Virginia has become the senior member of his party in the Senate by virtue of having been sworn in a few minutes ahead of Senators Tillman of South Carolina and Bacon of Georgia. The service of all three began with the same Congress in 1852, and all three qualified for service on the same day.

In the case of Representative Jones, he stands without a rival among the present-day Democrats for long consecutive service in the House. He was first elected to the Fifty-second Congress twenty years ago, and has an unbroken record. In only two of his campaigns for re-election has he had opposition in his own party, and in about half of his campaigns he has had no opposition from either Republicans or Democrats.

Congressman Jones is being strongly tempted to give up his Congressional seat-certainly and run for the Senate from his State. If he should yield to the importunities of his friends and make the race he would seek the seat held by his fellow-veteran, Senator Martin.

### Massey Gets Seat.

Dr. Z. D. Massey, who was elected from the First District of Tennessee to fill out the unexpired term of the late Representative Brownlow, took his seat today despite the understanding that his certificate of election was to be held up by the State election board on the ground of the legal question raised as to the form of the ballot used in his election.

The State board, which is headed by Governor Patterson, had taken no action to give him his certificate and had announced that the matter would not be taken up until December 12, but Dr. Massey, with his certificate, reached Washington. He went to each member of the board until he got all the signatures.

### Andrew and Imogene

By Roe Fulkerson

"WELL," said Imogene, "I think it's a shame that the American people are going to take up this man Cook again."

"My dear girl," replied Andrew, "there is no walk in life in which my sex cannot give you cards, spades, big and little casino, and then beat 'em! Look at the men milliners, look at the men dressmakers! Are they not at the very top of their respective professions? We are compelled to resort to men cooks, because the women do not go deeply into the fundamentals of cooking."

"I am not talking of chefs," said Imogene, with disdain. "I was talking of this man Cook who lied about finding the pole, and when it comes to the supremacy of your sex there is little doubt but what they are the greatest liars the world has produced. Look at Ananias, Munchausen, and all the men who have been celebrated in this line, and you will find only one woman has attained distinction, and that was Sapphira, who lied to protect her lying husband!"

"My dear," expostulated Andrew, "you are not charitable; this man's head was affected by the intense cold of that northern time! Just imagine him wandering around up there among those icy ummucks with nothing to eat but pelican, or whatever it is those fellows eat! He wanted to find the pole so bad he believed he had done so. I have known plenty of fellows who wanted to catch a cold so bad that they came home and swore they had caught six as long as that!"

"Yes," replied Imogene, "I remember those kind of men. I married one. But the thing I object to most is that we are to have a renewal of his lies."

"It's just the same thing over again," insisted Andrew. "The cold reception he received when they got wise to him in New York has turned his head again. You know the icy condition of the atmosphere he experienced in the pole country was not a marker to the frost he got in New York after he unloaded three hundred thousand words of details on the Herald. This time I see that Hampton's Magazine is to be stung! The Herald paid \$2 a word for his stuff, but I guess it's been marked down to one dollar forty-nine by this time!"

"Well, anyway," said Imogene, "I think they are foolish to buy it."

"Oh, I don't know," replied Andrew, "remember the literary market is not made by the publishers but by the people who buy. I am expecting a regular series of Cook books. First, 'How I Discovered the North Pole'; next, 'Why I Lied When I Said I Discovered the North Pole'; third, 'How I Climbed Mt. McKinley'; fourth, 'Why I Lied When I Said I Discovered Mt. McKinley'; fifth, 'Why I Was Honest When I Said I Lied About Having Discovered Mt. McKinley and Climbed the North Pole'; sixth, 'Love Letters of a Liar'; seventh, 'Home Life of the World's Greatest Liar'; and so on. The whole thing reminds me of the Pittsburgh steel men and the Navy Department!"

"I don't see the connection," said Imogene.

"You don't?" said Andrew, in a surprised voice. "Have you never noticed the fun the steel men are having at the expense of the Navy Department? It's like this: A fellow out in Pittsburgh makes a projectile which will punch a hole in any armor plate we have like a hot rifle shooting through a sardine can. The Government has to buy it, for fear he will sell it to the navy of Switzerland. They close the deal for nine millions, and then the Pittsburgh man goes down town and wires to his partner, 'All right, come on,' and the next day the partner shows up at the Navy Department with an armor plate which this new projectile will not even dent, and tells the admirals up there that he has a nice offer from the Swiss navy, and, of course, they have to buy that also. Then he goes down and sends a wire back home to his partner, 'Come on with the other shell,' and his partner comes back with a new shell that will pierce this new armor plate as easy as anything, and so, ad infinitum, till it is only a matter of a few more years till all the money in the world will be in Pittsburgh! Put down on paper, it would read like 'This is the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built,' and that's the way this Cook series is going to read when he has them all before the public, and you and I and a lot of other idiots are going to keep right on buying them and Cook is going to get fat and pussy and lose his figure eating truffles and drinking bubbling juice at these high-priced hotels built for the accommodation of Cook, Walter Wellman, and people from Pittsburgh. Meanwhile, every morning at fifteen minutes to 9, there is a quiet man coming down on the car to his work in the Department of Justice and going over to desk 47 and starting in on a bunch of papers pertaining to the case of the United States vs. John Smith, where Smith claims he hired a mule to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to haul kindling and the mule got a stone bruise while in the Government service, and, therefore, he prays judgment for \$7 damage. That man humped over that important case is Peary, the man who discovered the pole, and if you go to that department and ask for the hero of the pole a south Washington messenger will tell you, 'Never heard of no such man!' He looks into his card index and says, 'Here he is! Clerk 58, desk 47!' Darling, I'm tired of talking! Go over to the piano and play and sing 'That's Gratitude.'"

## CAN'T ROLE ON NIGHT TO INCREASE RATES

Interstate Commission Without Authority In Matter, Says Judge Cowan.

### DECISION WOULD SET A BAD PRECEDENT

Damage to Shippers and Numerous Increases Would Follow Favorable Ruling.

That the Interstate Commerce Commission is utterly exceeding its authority in undertaking to pass on the general question whether the railroads of the country are entitled to an increase in rates is strongly asserted by Judge S. H. Cowan, of Texas, attorney for the Texas cattle raisers and for the National Live Stock Association.

Judge Cowan is in Washington in connection with the hearing on Eastern rate increases and other interstate commerce matters.

Inasmuch as Judge Cowan was the right-hand man of Senator J. P. Doolittle in the shaping of the Hepburn rate law, it will be doubtful but that his views on this subject of what the commission can do are worth while noting.

### Would Set Bad Precedent.

Judge Cowan not only contends the commission has no authority whatever to consider whether rates are entitled to more revenue as a general proposition, but he takes the position that the railroads have adroitly brought it about that the commission shall take up this question and that if the commission should permit itself to be led into ruling that the roads are entitled to more revenue it would be immeasurably damaging to shippers and would mean a great many more increases of rates than the roads have given notice of to the commission.

The commission's inquiry must be limited under the law, says Judge Cowan, to the increases in rates specifically proposed by the roads. Should the commission hand down a ruling that the roads are entitled to more revenue, then he declares such a ruling would stand as a constitutional menace to the shippers and would be held up to view and taken advantage of by the railroads every time it was necessary to justify a rate increase of any kind.

If the commission does rule that the roads as a general proposition are entitled to more revenue, Judge Cowan's opinion, there will be just one course left for the shippers and the public, and that is to go to Congress and obtain the enactment of a maximum rate law. Such a law would declare that the rates as filed at a certain time should be the existing rates for the country, not to be changed until it should be shown to the commission that they were unreasonable.

Judge Cowan says there is no justification whatever for the proposed increase in the rates by the roads, and discussed especially the situation with respect to the roads west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky mountains, which which he is highly familiar.

### Earnings Increasing.

"The gross earnings and net earnings of these roads," said Judge Cowan, "have been increasing steadily for about ten years. The setting of the country insures continuance of this increase. It is as certain as anything can be in economics, that our railroad mileage in the country west of the Mississippi has increased rapidly, and the traffic could justly, and as a general thing a little more rapidly, because of the increase in the population of the country, not to be changed until it should be shown to the commission that they were unreasonable."

Judge Cowan says there is no justification whatever for the proposed increase in the rates by the roads, and discussed especially the situation with respect to the roads west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky mountains, which which he is highly familiar.

### Greater in Northwest.

"Taking the Northwestern States, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, the same general conditions exist. But the volume of traffic there has increased more largely than in the southern states. In these States of the northwest, the average capitalization per mile has increased from about \$55,000 to \$100,000. Still, the net earnings pay a larger per cent on the total capitalization than they did ten years ago. The net earnings per mile of line have increased more than 50 per cent. The gross earnings per mile of line have increased more than 100 per cent. The ratio of net earnings to gross earnings has decreased notwithstanding large expenditures for betterments, which have been charged in operating expenses, admittedly."

Other representatives of shippers agree with Judge Cowan as to the vast importance of the question whether the commission is going to rule that the roads are entitled to higher rates. They say such a ruling will have a much broader effect than on the rate increases which have been filed with the commission, and will work much hardship to shippers. The question is likely to be discussed on the floor of Congress this winter, and it is not at all unlikely that Congress will enact a maximum rate law.